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Compliments & best regards to
Prof. O. T. Mason from
Paul Beckwith

AMERICAN INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

BY

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joints of the first, second, and third fingers, taken as above. 4. Four finger widths: the width of the terminal joints of all four fingers of one hand, taken under the same conditions. 5. The joint: the length of a single digital phalanx, usually the middle phalanx of the little finger. 6. The palm: the width of the open palm, including the adducted thumb. 7. The finger stretch: from the tip of the first to the tip of the fourth finger, both fingers being extended. 8. The span: the same as our span, i. e., from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the index finger, both stretched as far apart as possible. 9. The great span: from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger, all the digits being extended, while the thumb and little finger are strongly adducted. 10. The cubit: from the point of the elbow to the tip of the extended middle finger, the arm being bent. 11. The short cubit: from the point of the elbow to the tip of the extended little finger. 12. The natural yard: from the middle of the chest to the end of the middle finger, the arm being outstretched laterally at right angles with the body; this on a tall Indian equals 3 feet or more; among some tribes the measure is taken from the mouth to the tip of the middle finger. 13. The natural fathom, or brace: measured laterally on the outstretched arms, across the chest, from the tip of one middle finger to the tip of the other; this is twice the natural yard, or about 6 feet. The stature of white men usually equals or exceeds this measure, while among Indians the contrary is the rule—the arm of the Indian being usually proportionally longer than the arm of the white. This standard was commonly adopted by Indian traders of the N. in former days. They called it "brace," a word taken from the old French. There seems to be no evidence that the foot was ever employed by the Indians as a standard of linear measure, as it was among the European races; but the pace was employed in determining distances on the surface of the earth.

Circular measures.—1. The grasp: an approximate circle formed by the thumb and index finger of one hand. 2. The finger circle: the fingers of both hands held so as to inclose a nearly circular space, the tips of the index fingers and the tips of the thumbs just touching. 3. The contracted finger circle: like the finger circle but diminished by making the first and second joints of one index finger overlap those of the other. 4. The arm circle: the arms held in front as if embracing the trunk of a tree, the tips of the middle fingers just meeting.

Scales and weights were not known on the western continent previous to the dis-

covery. There is no record of standards of dry or liquid measure, but it is probable that vessels of uniform size may have been used as such. See *Exchange*, and the references thereunder. (W. M.)

Mecadacut. An Indian village on the coast of Maine, between Penobscot and Kennebec rs., in Abnaki territory, in 1616.

Macadacut.—Smith (1629), Virginia, II, 183, repr. 1819. **Mecadacut.**—Smith (1616) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., III, 22, 1833. **Mecaddacut.**—Smith (1629), Virginia, II, 192, repr. 1819.

Mecastria. Mentioned by Oñate (Doc. Inéd., xvi, 114, 1871) as a pueblo of the Jemez in New Mexico in 1598. It can not be identified with the present native name of any of the ruined settlements in the vicinity of Jemez. In another list by Oñate (ibid., 102), Quiamera and Fía are mentioned. A comparison of the lists shows the names to be greatly confused, the *mera* (of Quiamera) and *fía* making a contorted form of "Mecastria."

Mechemeton. A division of the Sisseton Sioux, perhaps the Míakechakesa.

Machemeton.—Carte des Poss. Angl., 1777. **Mechemeton.**—De l'Isle, map (1708) in Neill, Hist. Minn., 164, 1858. **Mechemiton.**—Anville, map of N. Am., 1752.

Mechgachkamic. A former village, perhaps belonging to the Unami Delawares, probably near Hackensack, N. J.

Mechgachkamic.—Doc. of 1649 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., XIII, 25, 1881. **Mochgeykhonk.**—Doc. of 1655, ibid., 48 (identical?).

Mechkentowoon. A tribe of the Mahican confederacy formerly living, according to Rutenber, on the w. bank of Hudson r. above Catskill cr., N. Y. De Laet and early maps place them lower down the stream. (J. M.)

Machkentiwomi.—De Laet, Nov. Orb., 72, 1633. **Mechkentiwoom.**—Map ca. 1614 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Mechkentowoon.**—Wassenaar (ca. 1630) in Rutenber, Tribes Hudson R., 71, 1872. **Wechkentowoons.**—Rutenber, ibid., 86 (misprint).

Mecopen. An Algonquian village, in 1585, s. of Albemarle sd., near the mouth of Roanoke r., N. C.

Mecopen.—Smith (1629), Virginia, I, map, repr. 1819. **Moquopen.**—Dutch map (1621) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856.

Medals. From time immemorial loyalty has been rewarded by the conferring of land and titles of nobility, by the personal thanks of the sovereign, the presentation of medals, and the bestowal of knightly orders the insignia of which were hung on the breast of the recipient. With the Indian chief it was the same. At first he was supplied with copies of his own weapons, and then with the white man's implements of war when he had become accustomed to their use. Brass tomahawks especially were presented to the Indians. Tecumseh carried such a tomahawk in his belt when he was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, and his chief warrior, John Naudee,

removed it and the silver belt buckle from the body. There were also presented to the Indian chiefs silver hat-bands, chased and engraved with the royal arms; silver gorgets to be worn suspended from the neck and having the royal arms and emblems of peace engraved upon them; and silver belt buckles, many of which exceeded 3 in. in diameter. The potency of the medal was soon appreciated as a means of retaining the Indian's allegiance, in which it played a most important part. While gratifying the vanity of the recipient, it appealed to him as an emblem of fealty or of chieftainship, and in time had a place in the legends of the tribe.

The earlier medals issued for presentation to the Indians of North America have become extremely rare from various causes, chief among which was the change of government under which the Indian may have been living, as each government was extremely zealous in searching out all medals conferred by a previous one and substituting medals of its own. Another cause has been that within recent years Indians took their medals to the nearest silversmith to have them converted into gorgets and amulets. After the Revolution the United States replaced the English medals with its own, which led to the establishment of a regular series of Indian peace medals. Many of the medals presented to the North American Indians were not dated; and in many instances were struck for other purposes.

SPANISH MEDALS.—Early Spanish missionaries also presented medals to the Indians; these are often found in graves

other service, by the early Catholic missionaries" (Betts, p. 32). One of these medals is as follows:

1682. Obverse, the Virgin Mary, standing on a crescent and clouds, surrounded by a rayed glory, in field 1682; legend, *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Ora Pro Nobis, Mexico*. Reverse, bust of San Francisco de Assisi in dress of a monk, a halo above; legend, *Francisco Ora Pro Nobis*. Brass and silver; size, $1\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In 1864 there was found at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in an Indian grave, a silver medal, now in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, "supposed to have been given to Huisconsin, a Sauk and Fox chief" (Betts, p. 239). This was one of the regular "service medals" awarded by Spain to members of her army.

Obverse, bust of king to left; legend, *Carolus III Rey de España e de las Indias*. Reverse, within a cactus wreath, *Por Merito*. Silver; size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., with loop.

FRENCH CANADIAN MEDALS.—The earliest record of peace medals in connection with the Canadian Indians is found in Canada Correspondence General, vol. iv, in which mention is made of "a Caughnawaga chief, November 27, 1670, who holds preciously a medal presented to him by the king." Leroux (p. 14) includes a medal caused to be struck by Cardinal Richelieu in 1631 for presentation to Canadian Indians. A large medal was issued in France in commemoration of the reigning family; this example proved so acceptable to the Indians that a series of six, varying slightly in design and in size from $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., was issued for presentation to them. Very few of the originals are now known to exist, but many restrikes have been made from the dies in the Musée Monétaire at Paris.

1693. Obverse, head of the king to right, laureated; legend, *Ludovicus Magnus Rex Christianissimus*. Reverse, four busts in field; legend, *Felicitas Domus Augustæ. Seren. Dolph, Lud. D. Burg. Phid D. Card. D. Bitur. M. D. C. X. C. III.*

After the death of the Dolphin, in 1712, the reverse type was changed, two figures replacing the four busts of Louis, the Dauphin, and his two sons. Of this medal only restrikes are now known.

171-. Obverse, bust of king to right; legend, *Ludovicus XIII, D. G. FR. NAV. REX*. Reverse, two Roman warriors; legend, *HONOR ET VIRTUS*. Silver; bronze, size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In the succeeding reign a smaller medal of similar design was issued, bearing on the obverse the head of the king to the right, draped and laureated; legend, *Louis XV Rex Christianissimus*. A copy of this medal has been found with the legend erased and *George III* stamped in its place (McLachlan, p. 9). Silver; bronze, size, 2 in.

The General De Levi medal of 1658, and that of the first Intendant-General of Canada, Jean Varin, of 1683, though included by Leroux (p. 15) among the



CATHOLIC MEDAL FROM A MOUND IN ALEXANDER CO., ILL.

in those portions of the United States once occupied by the Spanish. Several of these medals were found at the old Cayuga mission in New York, established in 1657 for the Huron refugees among the Iroquois and discontinued 30 years later. "The medals are of a religious character, and are supposed to have been given, in recognition of religious zeal or

peace medals, are excluded by Betts and other writers. Leroux (p. 17) figures the French Oswego medal of 1758 as belonging to the peace medal series. "As medals were freely distributed about this time, some of them may have been placed in Indian hands" (Beauchamp, p. 64).

1758. Obverse, head of king to left, nude and hair flowing; legend, *Ludovicus XV Orbis Imperator*; in exergue, 1758. Reverse, in field four forts; legend, *Wesl, Oswego, Port Mahon*; in exergue, *Expung. Stl. Davidis Arce et Solo Equata*. Silver; brass; size, 1½ in.

BRITISH MEDALS.—The earliest medals presented to American Indians by the English colonists are those known as the Pamunkey series. By Act 38, Laws of Virginia, in the 14th year of King Charles II, March, 1661 (see Henings Statutes, II, 185), there were caused to be made, possibly in the colony, "silver and plated plaques to be worn by the Indians when visiting the English settlements." They were plain on the reverse, in order to permit the engraving of the names of the chiefs of the Indian towns.

1670. Obverse, bust of king to right; legend in outer circle, *Charles II, King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia*; the center of the shield a slightly convex disk bearing the legend, the royal arms, and in one corner a tobacco plant. Encircled by ribbon of the Garter, below the disk in an oval surface, is the inscription: *The Queen of Pemaunkee*; above the disk a crown. Reverse, plain, with 5 rings attached for suspension. Silver; copper; oval; size, 4 by 6 in.

1670. Obverse, same as last; legend, *Ye King of —*. Reverse, a tobacco plant; legend, *Piomock*. Silver; copper; oval; size, 4 by 6 in.

In a proposal made by Robert Hunter, captain-general, etc., to the chief of the Five Nations, at Albany, Aug. 16, 1710, during the reign of Queen Anne, it is recorded: "Your brothers who have been in England and have seen the great Queen and her court, have no doubt informed you how vain and groundless the French boasting has been all along. Her Majesty has sent you as pledges of her protection a medal for each nation, with her royal effigies on one side and the last gained battle on the other. She has sent you her picture, in silver, twenty to each nation, to be given to the chief warriors, to be worn about their necks, as a token that they should always be in readiness to fight under her banner against the common enemy." This was probably the silver medal struck in 1709 in commemoration of the battle and capture of Tournay by the British.

1710. Obverse, bust of Queen Anne to left, hair bound in pearls, lovelock on the right shoulder, in gown, and mantle on the right shoulder, legend, *ANNA D. G. MAG. BRI. ET HIB. REG.*; below, *J. C. (John Crocker)*. Reverse, Pallas seated, to right, resting her left hand upon a Gorgian shield and holding in her right hand a spear, murally crowned, near her a pile of

arms and flags, a town in the distance; legend, *Turnace Expurgato*; in exergue, *M.D.C.C.IX.* Gold; silver; size, 1½ in.

A series of six medals was issued during the reigns of George I and George II, of similar design, in brass and copper; sizes, 1½ to 1¾ in. "The medals were not dated, and it is known that the later Georges used the same design" (Beauchamp, p. 27).

1714. Obverse, bust of king to right, laureated, with flowing hair, in armor, draped; legend, *George King of Great Britain*. Reverse, an Indian at right drawing his bow on a deer, standing at left on a hill, sun above, to right above tree one star, to left above Indian three stars. Brass; size, 1½ in., with loop for suspension.

1758. Obverse, bust of king to left, laureated; legend, *Georgius II, D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. F. D.* Reverse, the royal arms, within the Garter, surmounted by a crown and a lion; upon ribbon, below, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*. Silver, cast and chased; size, 1½ in., with loop and ring.

The last was one of 30 medals brought from England in 1753 by Sir Danvers Osborne, governor of New York, for presentation to friendly Indians of the Six Nations. The medals were provided with broad scarlet ribbons (Hist. Mag., Sept. 1865, p. 85; Betts, p. 177).

In July, 1721, the governor of Pennsylvania presented to the Seneca chief, Ghosont, a gold coronation medal of George I, charging him "to deliver this piece into the hands of the first man or greatest chief of the Five Nations, whom you call Kannygoodt, to be laid up and kept as a token of friendship between them" (Hawkins, II, 426).

1721. Obverse, bust of king to right, laureated, hair long, and in scale armor, lion's head on breast and mantle; legend, *Georgius. D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX.*; on truncation, *E. Hannibal*. Reverse, the king seated, to right, beneath a canopy of state, is being crowned by Britannia, who rests her hand upon a shield; in exergue, *INAUGURAT 3^o. Oct. MDCCXIII.*

The following medal seems to have been a trader's token or store card, possibly given to the Indians to gain their good will:

1757. Obverse, a trader buying skins from an Indian; legend, *The Red Man Came to Elton Daily*. Reverse, a deer lying beneath a tree; legend, *Skins bought at Eltons*; in exergue, 1757 (Am. Jour. Numismat., VII, 90). Copper, size, 1½ in.

The first Indian peace medal manufactured in America is thought to have been the following. It was presented by The Friendly Association for the Regaining and Preserving Peace With the Indians by Pacific Means, a society composed largely of Quakers. The dies were engraved by Edward Duffield, a watch and clock maker of Philadelphia, and the medals were struck by Joseph Richardson, a member of the society. Many restrikes have been issued.

1757. Obverse, bust of the king to right, hair long and laureated; legend, *Georgius II Dei Gratia.*

Reverse, Indian and white man seated, a council fire between them; white man offers calumet and Indian extends hand for it; above Indian a rayed sun, back of white man a tree; legend, *Let us Look to the Most High who Blessed our Fathers with Peace*; in exergue, 1757. Silver; copper; pewter; size, 1½ in.



INDIAN PEACE MEDAL OF 1757

On the capture of Montreal by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Sept. 8, 1760, an interesting series of medals, known as the conquest medals, was issued. McLachlan says they "were evidently made in America, and presented to the Iroquois and Onondagas, and other chiefs who assisted in the campaign." To each of the 23 chiefs, though they did but little fighting, was presented a medal by Sir William Johnson, who, in his diary, under date of July 21, 1761, says: "I then delivered the medals sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number." Beauchamp (p. 61) says: "In 1761 Johnson had similar medals for the Oneidas, but none of them have been found."

1760. Obverse, view of a town, with bastions, on a river front, five church spires, island in river; in foreground, to left, a bastion with flag of St George; in exergue, in an incused oval, *D. C. F.*; this side is cast and chased. Reverse, in field engraved, *Montreal*, remainder plain for insertion of name and tribe of the recipient. Silver; size, 1½ in. Pewter; size, 1½ in.

Beauchamp (p. 66) says: "Two medals, relating to the capture of Montreal and conquest of Canada, seem more likely to have been given by Johnson to the Indians in 1761. As the two medals have Indian symbols, and one Amherst's name, and that of Montreal, they seem to suit every way Johnson's lavish distribution of medals at Otsego, when sent by his leader."

1761. Obverse, a laureated nude figure, typifying the St Lawrence, to right, reclining, right arm resting on the prow of a galley, paddle in left hand, a beaver climbing up his left leg; in background a standard inscribed *Amherst* within a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a lion. In exergue, a shield with *leur-de-lis*; above, a tomahawk, bow, and quiver; legend, *Conquest of Canada*. Reverse, a female figure, to right, seated beneath a pine tree; an eagle with extended wings standing on a rock; before the female a shield of France, with club and tomahawk; legend, *Montreal Taken, MDCCLX*; in exergue, *Soc. Promoting Arts and Commerce*. Silver; size, 1½ in.

1761. Obverse, head of King George, to right, nude, with flowing hair, laureated; legend, *George II. King*. Reverse, female figure seated beneath a pine tree, to left, weeping, typical of

Canada; behind her a beaver climbing up a bank; legend, *Canada Subdued*; in exergue, *MDCCLX*; below, *S. P. A. C.* Silver; bronze; size, 1½ in.

To commemorate the marriage of George III and Queen Charlotte a small special medal was struck, in 1761, for general distribution to insure the allegiance of the savages in the newly acquired province (McLachlan, p. 13).

1761. Obverse, bust of king and queen facing each other; above, a curtain with cords and tassels falling midway between the heads. Reverse, the royal arms, with ribbon of the Garter, and motto on ribbon below, *Dieu et Mon Droit*. Silver; size, 1½ in., pierced for suspension.

The following series of medals is supposed to have been struck for presentation to Indian chiefs in Canada at the close of the French and Indian wars. There were five in the series, differing in size and varying slightly in design; they were formed of two shells joined together; one of lead and others of pewter, with tracings of gilding, have been found.

1762. Obverse, youthful bust of king, to right, in armor, wearing ribbon of the Garter, hair in double curl over ear; legend, *Dei Gratia*. Reverse, the royal arms encircled by the ribbon of the Garter, surmounted by a crown, supported by the lion and the unicorn; legend, *Honi Soit qui Mal y Pense*; on a ribbon below the motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit*. Silver; size, 1½ by 3¼ in.

In 1763 Pontiac rebelled against British rule, and the Government entered into treaty with the remaining friendly chiefs. A council was held at Niagara in 1764, at which time the series of three medals known as the "Pontiac conspiracy medals" was presented to the chiefs and principal warriors.

1764. Obverse, bust of king, to left, in armor and in very high relief, long hair tied with ribbon, laureated; legend, *Georgius III. D. A. M. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. F. D.* Reverse, an officer and an Indian seated on a rustic bench in foreground; on the banks of a river, to right, three houses on a rocky point; at junction of river with ocean, two ships under full sail. The Indian holds in his left hand a calumet, with his right grasps the hand of the officer; at left of Indian, in the background, a tree, at right a mountain range; legend, *Happy While United*; in exergue, 1764. In field, stamped in two small incused circles, *D. C. F.* and *N York*. Silver; size, 3⅞ by 3½ in.; loop, a calumet and an eagle's wing.

In 1765 a treaty was made with the British and Pontiac, and his chiefs were presented by Sir William Johnson, at Oswego, with the medals known as "the lion and wolf medals." A large number of these were distributed, and two reverse dies have been found. The design represents the expulsion of France from Canada (see Parkman, *Pontiac Conspiracy*, chap. xxxi; Betts, p. 238; Leroux, p. 156; McLachlan, p. 13).

1765. Obverse, bust of king to right, in armor, wearing the ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia*. Reverse, to left, the British lion reposing under a tree; to right, a snarling wolf; behind lion, a church and two houses; behind wolf, trees and bushes. Silver; size, 2½ in.

A large body of Indians assembled in general council at Montreal, Aug. 17, 1778, representing the Sioux, Sauk, Foxes, Menominee, Winnebago, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and Chippewa. It is generally supposed that at this time the presentation of the medals took place, in consideration of the assistance rendered the British in the campaigns of Kentucky and Illinois and during the War of the Revolution. Gen. Haldimand, commander in chief of the British forces in Canada, also gave a certificate with each medal (see Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1896; Betts, p. 284-286).

1778. Obverse, bust of king to right, wearing ribbon of the Garter. Reverse, the royal arms, surrounded by ribbon of the Garter and motto, surmounted by a crown, supported by the lion and the unicorn; at bottom ribbon, with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit*; shield of pretense crowned. Silver; size, 2½ in., with loop for suspension.

The following medals were presented, until about the time of the war of 1812, to Indian chiefs for meritorious service, and continued in use possibly until replaced by those of 1814 (Leroux, p. 157):

1775. Obverse, bust of the king, to left, with hair curled, wearing ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia*. Reverse, the royal arms with supporters; surmounted by crown and ribbon of the Garter; below, ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit*. Silver; size, 2½ in., with loop for suspension.

1794. Obverse, bust of king to right, in armor, wearing ribbon of the Garter, hair long, cloak over shoulders; two laurel branches from bottom of medal to height of shoulders of bust; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia*; in exergue, 1794. Reverse, on plain field, the royal arms with supporters, surmounted by helmet and crest, encircled by ribbon of the Garter, and below ribbon and motto. Silver; size, 1½ in.

At the close of the war of 1812, the Government, desirous of marking its appreciation of the services rendered by its Indian allies, besides making other presents and grants of land, caused the following medal, in three sizes, to be struck in silver for presentation to the chiefs and principal warriors (Leroux, p. 158):

1814. Obverse, bust with older head of king to right, laureated, draped in an ermine mantle, secured in front with a large bow of ribbon, wearing the collar and jewel of St George; legend, *Georgius III Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex F. D.*; under bust, *T. Wyon, Jun. S.* Reverse, the royal arms of Great Britain with shield of pretense of Hanover, surmounted by a crown and crested helmet, all encircled by ribbon of the Garter and supporters, below a ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit*; above ribbon, a rose, thistle, and shamrock; behind helmet on both sides, a display of acanthus leaves; in exergue, 1814. Silver; size, 2½ to 4½ in.

The following medal, in three sizes, was struck in 1840 for participants in the early treaties of the Queen's reign. It is possible that it may have been presented also to the Indians of Lower Canada who took no part in the abortive uprising of 1837 (McLachlan, p. 36; Leroux, p. 161):

1840. Obverse, bust of Queen, to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina*

F. D.; under neck *W. Wyon, R. A.* Reverse, arms of Great Britain, surmounted by crown and crested helmet, encircled by ribbon of the Garter, supported by the lion and the unicorn; below, ribbon with motto, *Dieu et Mon Droit*, the rose and thistle; in exergue, 1840. Silver; sizes, 2½ to 4½ in.

The medal known as the Ashburton treaty medal was given through Lord Ashburton, in 1842, to the Micmac and other eastern Indians for services as guards and hunters, and assistance in laying out the boundary between the United States and Canada.

1842. Obverse, bust of queen in an inner dentilated circle, garland of roses around psyche knot; under bust, *W. Wyon*; no legend. Reverse, arms of Great Britain in an inner circle, surmounted by a crowned and crested helmet, encircled by the ribbon of the Garter; legend, *Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fid. Def.* Ribbon in lower field backed by the rose and thistle (Betts, p. 159). Silver; size, 2½ in.

In 1848 the Peninsular War medal was issued, to be given to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who had participated in any battle or siege from 1793 to 1814. In general orders, dated Horse Guards, June 1, 1847, were included the battles of Chateaugay, Oct. 26, 1813, and of Chrystlers Farm, Nov. 11, 1813, covering the invasion of Canada by the American army in 1813. "The medal was also conferred upon the Indians, the name of the battles engraved on clasps, and the name of the recipient on the edge of the medal, with title of warrior" (Leroux, p. 177).

1848. Obverse, bust of the queen to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Regina*; below bust, 1848, and *W. Wyon, R. A.* Reverse, figure of the queen in royal robes, standing on a dais, crowning with a wreath of laurel the Duke of Wellington, who is kneeling before her; by side of dais a crouching lion; in exergue, 1793-1814. Silver; size, 2½ in., with loop for suspension.

The Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada in 1860 was received by Indians in full ceremonial dress. Each chief was presented with a large silver medal, while the warriors received smaller medals. This medal is known as the Prince of Wales medal.

1860. Obverse, head of queen to right, undraped and crowned; legend, *Victoria D. G. Regina F. D.* In lower right-hand field, the three feathers and motto; lower left-hand field, 1860. Reverse, the royal arms surmounted by a helmet, crown, and lion, with ribbon of the Garter, and on the ribbon below, *Dieu et Mon Droit*; at back, roses, shamrock, and thistle; in exergue, 1860. Silver; size, 2 in., with loop for suspension.

In 1860, when the Government had acquired the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and after the extinction of the Indian land titles, the following medal was presented to the Indians under Treaty No. 1. In the Report of the Commissioners it is stated: "In addition each Indian received a dress, a flag, and a medal as marks of distinction." These medals at first were not struck for this occasion.

1860. Obverse, head of the queen to right, crowned; legend, *Victoria Regina*; under bust, *J. S. and B. Wyon, S. C.* Reverse, two branches of oak, center field plain for the engraving of name and tribe of recipient. Silver; size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.

The very large Confederation medal of 1867, with an extra rim soldered on it, was used in 1872 for Treaty No. 2. It was presented to the Indians subsequent to the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, at which time the Indian titles were extinguished. "Twenty-five were prepared, but found so cumbersome no more were used" (Leroux, p. 219).

1872. Obverse, bust of queen to right, within an inner circle having milled edge ground, with veil and necklace; legend, *Dominion of Canada*; below, *Chiefs Medal, 1872*; below bust, *S. Wyon.* Reverse, in inner circle Britannia seated with lion and four female figures, representing the four original provinces of the Canadian confederation; legend, *Juvenatus et Patrius Vigor Canada Instaurata, 1867*; in outer circle, *Indians of the North West Territories.* Silver; bronze; size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The following medal was struck especially to replace the large and inartistic medal last described, and was intended for presentation at future treaties:

1873. Obverse, head of queen to right, crowned with veil and necklace; legend, *Victoria D. G. Britt. REG. F. D.*; below bust, *J. S. Wyon.* Reverse, a general officer in full uniform, to right, grasping the hand of an Indian chief who wears a feather headdress and leggings; pipe of peace at feet of figures; in background, at back of Indian, several wigwags; back of officer, a half sun above horizon; legend, *Indian Treaty No. —*, on lower edge, 187-. Silver; size, 3 in., with loop for suspension.

A series of three medals was struck by the Hudson's Bay Company for presentation to the Indians of the great Northwest for faithful services. These were engraved by G. H. Kuchler of the Birmingham mint, 1790 to 1805.

1793. Obverse, bust of king to left, long hair and draped; legend, *Georgius III D. G. Britanniarum Rex Fidet. Def.*; under bust, *G. H. K.* Reverse, arms of the Hudson's Bay Company; argent, a cross gules, four beavers proper, to the left, surmounted by a helmet and crest, a fox supported by two stags; motto on ribbon, *Pro Pelle Cutem* (Leroux, p. 59). Silver; sizes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 in.

MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The earliest known Indian medal struck within the United States is that of 1780, as follows:

1780. Obverse, arms of Virginia; legend, *Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God.* Reverse, an officer and an Indian seated under a tree, the In-

dian holding a calumet in his hand; in the background, a sea on which are three ships, in the middle-ground, a rocky point and a house; legend, *Happy White United.* Silver; pewter; size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; loop, a calumet and an eagle's wing.

The pewter medal presented by the Government to the Indians represented at the Ft Harmar treaty in Ohio, in 1789, bears on the obverse the bust of Washington with full face, and on the reverse the clasped hands and crossed calumet and tomahawk, with the date 1789, and legend, *Friendship, the Pipe of Peace.* The tribes present at the treaty were the Ottawa, Delawares, Hurons, Sauk, Potawatomi, and Chippewa.

Of the early United States medals possibly the most interesting is that known as the Red Jacket medal, presented to this celebrated Seneca by Washington at Philadelphia in 1792. This was one of several similar medals, one of which dated 1793. Of it Loubat says: "The

medals were made at the United States Mint when Dr Rittenhouse was director, 1792–1795." See *Red Jacket*.

1792. Obverse, Washington in uniform, bareheaded, facing to the right, presenting a pipe to an Indian chief, who is smoking it; the Indian is standing, and has a large medal suspended from his neck. On the left is a pine tree, at its foot a toma-

hawk; in the background, a farmer plowing; in exergue, *George Washington President 1792*—all engraved. Reverse, arms and crest of the United States on the breast of the eagle, in the right talon of which is an olive branch, in the left a sheaf of arrows, in its beak a ribbon with the motto *E Pluribus Unum*; above, a glory breaking through the clouds and surrounded by 13 stars. Size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In the Greenville treaty of 1795, between the United States and representatives of the Hurons, Delawares, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Sauk, and other tribes, a part of the function, as usual, involved the presentation of peace medals. The medal in this case was a facsimile of the oval Red Jacket medal, in silver, engraved and chased, with a change in the date to 1795. Size, 4 by 6 in. As there were many signers, a considerable number of these medals must have been distributed.

During the second administration of Washington, in 1796, there was issued a series of four medals, in silver and bronze, called "the Season medals," which Snow-



THE "RED JACKET" MEDAL, DATED 1793



den (p. 95) states were Indian peace medals. These are as follows:

1796. No. 1. Obverse, a shepherd with staff in left hand, and a cow, two sheep, and a lamb in foreground; in background, a hill, tree, and farmhouse with open door, in which two persons are seen; on base, *C. H. Kuchler, F.*; in exergue, *U. S. A.* Reverse, legend in five parallel lines, *Second Presidency of George Washington MDCCXCVI*, within a wreath of olive branches; in bow, the letter *K*. Size, 1½ in.

No. 2. Obverse, interior of a room; in background, a woman; in foreground, a woman spinning, at left a child guarding a cradle, on right an open fireplace; on base, *C. H. K. F.*; in exergue, *U. S. A.* Reverse, same as No. 1.

No. 3. Obverse, in foreground, farmer sowing; in background, a farmhouse and a man plowing; on base, *Kuchler*; in exergue, *U. S. A.* Reverse, same as No. 1.

No. 4. Obverse, bust of Washington in uniform, to left, in a wreath of laurel; legend, *In War Enemies*. Reverse, bust of Franklin, to left, in wreath of laurel; legend, *In Peace Friends*. Tin; size, ¾ in.

"Of the medals taken along and of which use was made by the explorers [Lewis and Clark] there were three sizes, or grades, one, the largest and preferred one, 'a medal with the likeness of the President of the United States'; the second, 'a medal representing some domestic animals'; the third, 'medals with the impression of a farmer sowing grain'. I have found in 'The Northwest Coast,' by James G. Swan, a cut of a medal of the third class, but I have seen no representation of the second class. The third class medal was made of pewter. These medals were given to chiefs only" (Wheeler, *Trail of Lewis and Clark*, 139-140).

The following were struck especially for presentation to Indian chiefs, and had their inception, Apr. 20, 1786, when Representative McKean moved "that the Board of the Treasury ascertain the number and value of the medals received by the Commission appointed to treat with the Indians, from the said Indians, and have an equal number with the arms of the United States, made in silver and returned to the chiefs, from whom they were received." The result was the final adoption of a series of medals, each bearing on the obverse the bust of a President, and on the reverse a symbol of peace. This series began with the administration of President Jefferson. The John Adams medal was made many years after his administration, and though not so considered at first, it is now regarded as included in the series. At the time of the first issue, however, a die was made

for the obverse of the Adams medal. The reverse used was that of the smaller Jefferson medal; a few were struck in soft metal, which are now exceedingly rare.

Obverse, bust of president to right, clothed, hair in curls and cue; legend, *John Adams, Pres. U. S. A.*; on truncation, *Leonard*. Reverse, two hands clasped, on cuff of one three stripes and as many buttons with displayed eagle; the other wrist has a bracelet with spread eagle; legend, *Peace and Friendship*, and crossed calumet and tomahawk.

The medal of Adams now used is practically the same, except the arrangement of the face, and the legend, *John Adams, President of the United States*; in exergue, *A. D. 1797*; in truncation, *Furst*. Reverse, the same as last. Bronze; size, 2 in.

The Jefferson medal is as follows:

Obverse, bust of president to right; legend, *Th. Jefferson, President of the U. S. A. D. 1801*. Reverse, same as last. Silver and bronze; sizes, 4 in., 2½ in., 2 in.

The medals that followed were the same in design, metal, and size, with the names of the respective Presidents, until the administration of Millard Fillmore, in 1850, when the reverse was entirely changed, as follows:

An Indian in war dress and a pioneer in foreground, the latter leaning on a plow; to right a hill, in center background a river and a sailing boat; to left two cows beyond a farmhouse; American flag back of the figures; legend, *Labor, Virtue, Honor*; in exergue, *J. Wilson, F.* Silver and bronze; size, 3 in.

During the next two administrations this type was retained, but in 1862, during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, another change in the reverse was made:

In field, an Indian plowing, children playing at ball, a hill and a log cabin and a church; a river with boats and ships in background; in an outer circle, following curve of medal, an Indian scalping another; below, an Indian woman weeping, a quiver of arrows with bow and calumet. Silver and bronze; size, 2½ in.

The reverse was again changed during the administration of Andrew Johnson, as follows:

Figure of America clasping the hand of an Indian in war dress, before a monument surmounted by a bust of George Washington; at feet of Indian are the attributes of savage life; at feet of America those of civilization. Silver and bronze; size, 2½ in.

The medal issued during the administration of President Grant was entirely different:

Obverse, bust of president within a wreath of laurel; legend, *United States of America, Liberty, Justice and Equality*; below, *Let us have peace*, a calumet and a branch of laurel. Reverse, a globe resting on implements of industry with the Bible above and rays behind it; legend, *On earth peace, good will toward men*.



THE JEFFERSON MEDAL OF 1801



In 1877, during the administration of President Hayes, change was made to an oval medal:

Obverse, bust of president to right, nude; legend, *Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, 1877*. Reverse, figure of a pioneer with ax in left hand and pointing with right to a cabin in right background, before which a woman is seated with a child in her lap; in middle background, a man plowing, a mountain beyond, figure of an Indian in full war dress facing pioneer, to right a tree, above in rays *Peace*; in exergue, crossed calumet and tomahawk within wreath. Silver; bronze; size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No change was made in size or type until the administration of Benjamin Harrison, when the old round form of medal was resumed:

Obverse, bust of president to right, draped; legend, *Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, 1889*. Reverse, two hands clasped, crossed calumet and tomahawk; legend, *Peace and Friendship*. Sizes, 3 in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2 in.

This medal was continued to the administration of President Roosevelt.

The issuance of peace medals was not confined to the governments, as the various fur companies also presented to Indian chiefs medals of various kinds and in various metals, as, for example, the medals of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1790 to 1805, above described. The Chouteau Fur Company, of St Louis, caused to be given by its agents in the N. W. the following:

Obverse, bust of Pierre Chouteau, to left, clothed; legend, *Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., Upper Missouri Outfit*. Reverse, in field, crossed tomahawk and calumet, and clasped hands; legend, *Peace and Friendship, 1843*. Silver; size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Consult Beauchamp, *Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians, 1903*; Betts, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporaneous Medals, 1894*; Carr, *Dress and Ornaments of Certain American Indians, 1897*; Carter, *Medals of the British Army, 1861*; Catalogue du Musée Monétaire, 1833; Clark, *Onondaga, 1849*; Fisher, *American Medals of the Revolution, in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 3d s., vi*; Halsey, *Old New York Frontier, 1901*; Hawkins, *Medallic Illustrations of British History*; Hayden, *Silver and Copper Medals, in Proc. Wyo. Hist. and Geol. Soc., ii, pt. 2, 1886*; Irwin, *War Medals, 1890*; Leroux, *Médailles du Canada, 1888*; McLachlan in *Canadian Antiquary and Numismat. Jour., 3d s., ii, 1899*; Wheeler, *Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1900*; Miner, *History of Wyoming Valley, 1845*; O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York, 1856-87*; Penhallow, *History of the Wars of New England, 1824*; Pinkerton, *Medallic History of England, 1790*; Snowden, *Medals of Washington in the U. S. Mint, 1861*.

(P. E. B.)

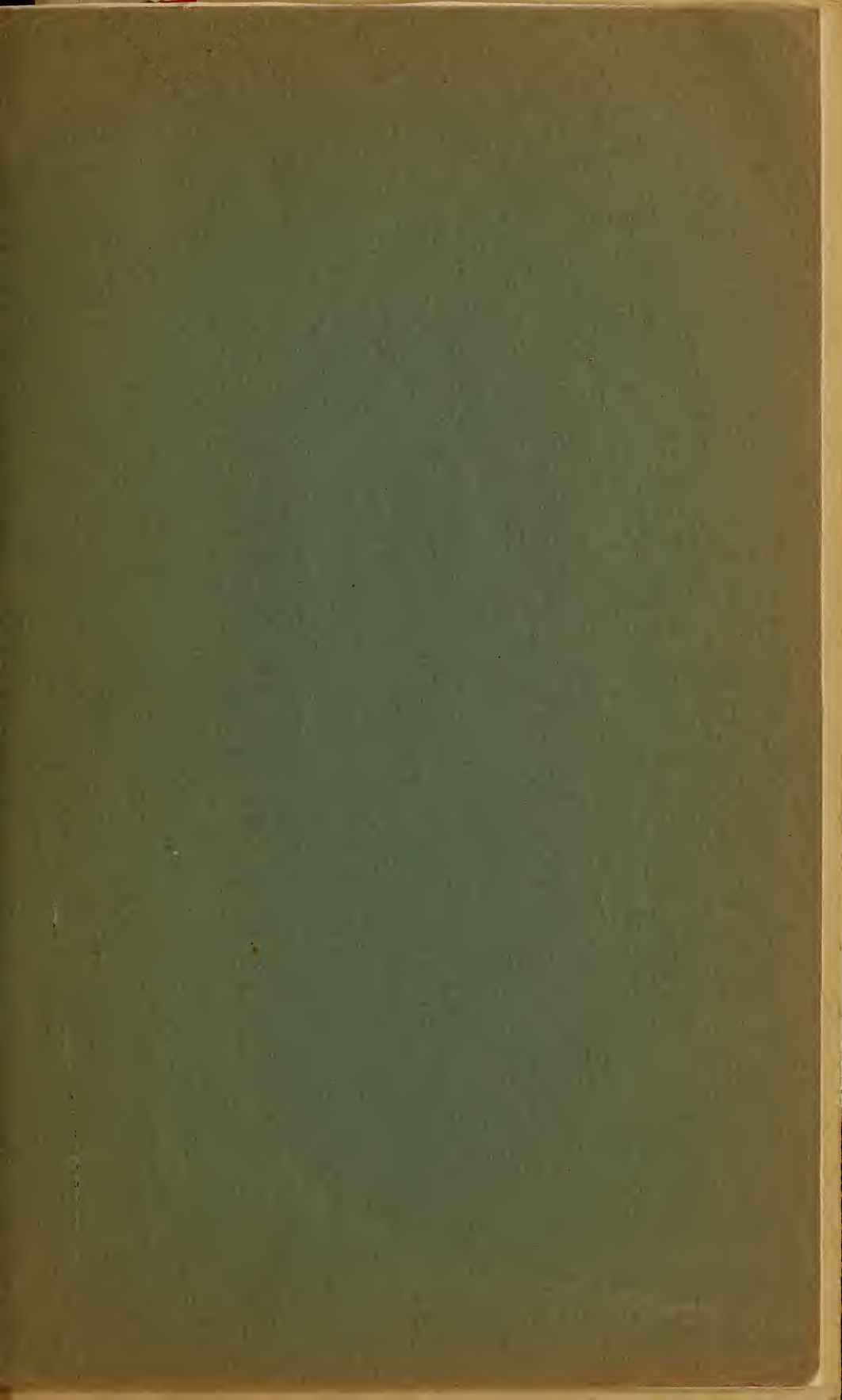
Medfield. In 1677 there was a settlement of Christian Indians (perhaps

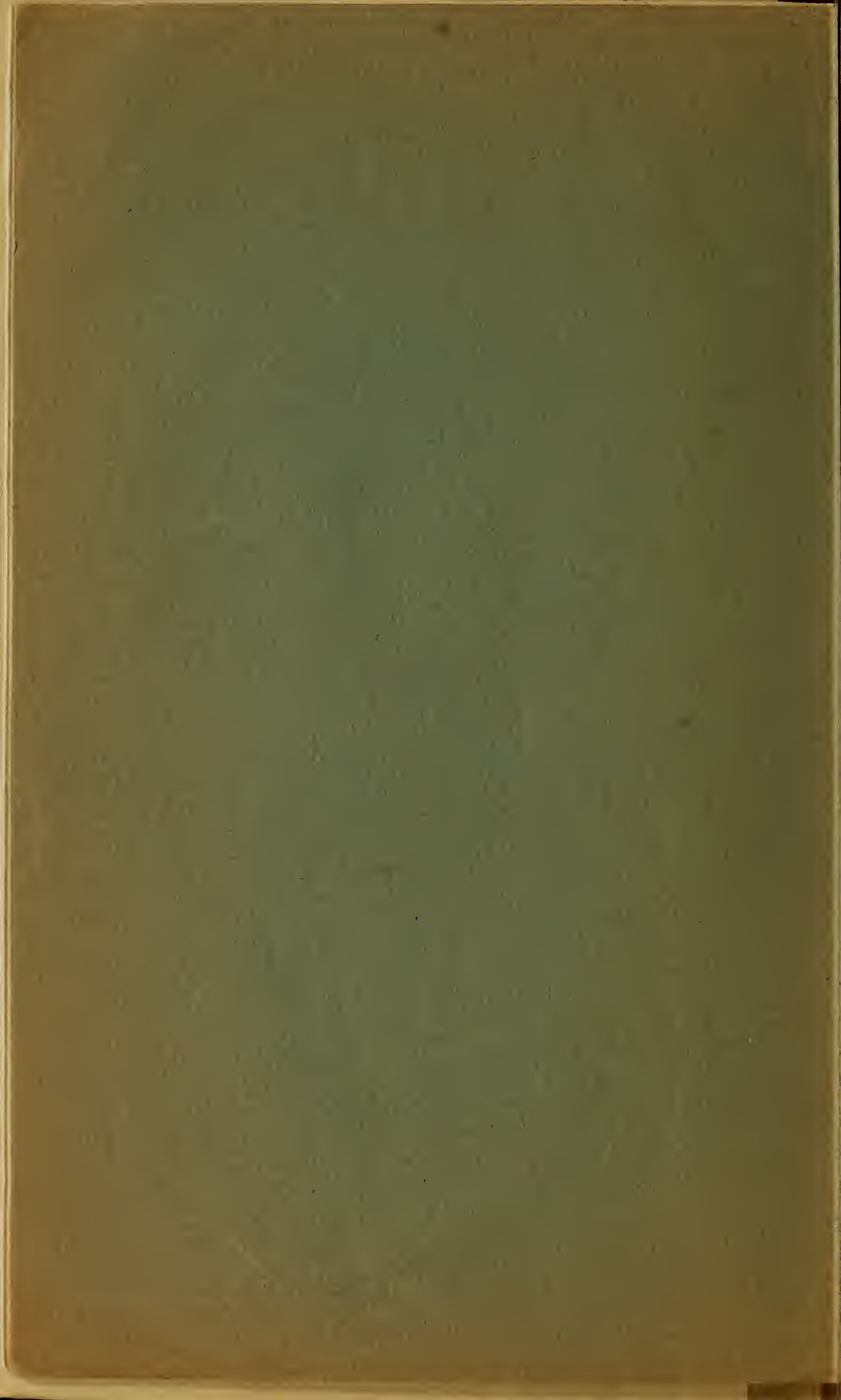
Nipmuc) at this place, in Norfolk co., Mass.—Gookin (1677) in Drake, *Bk. Inds.*, bk. 2, 115, 1848.

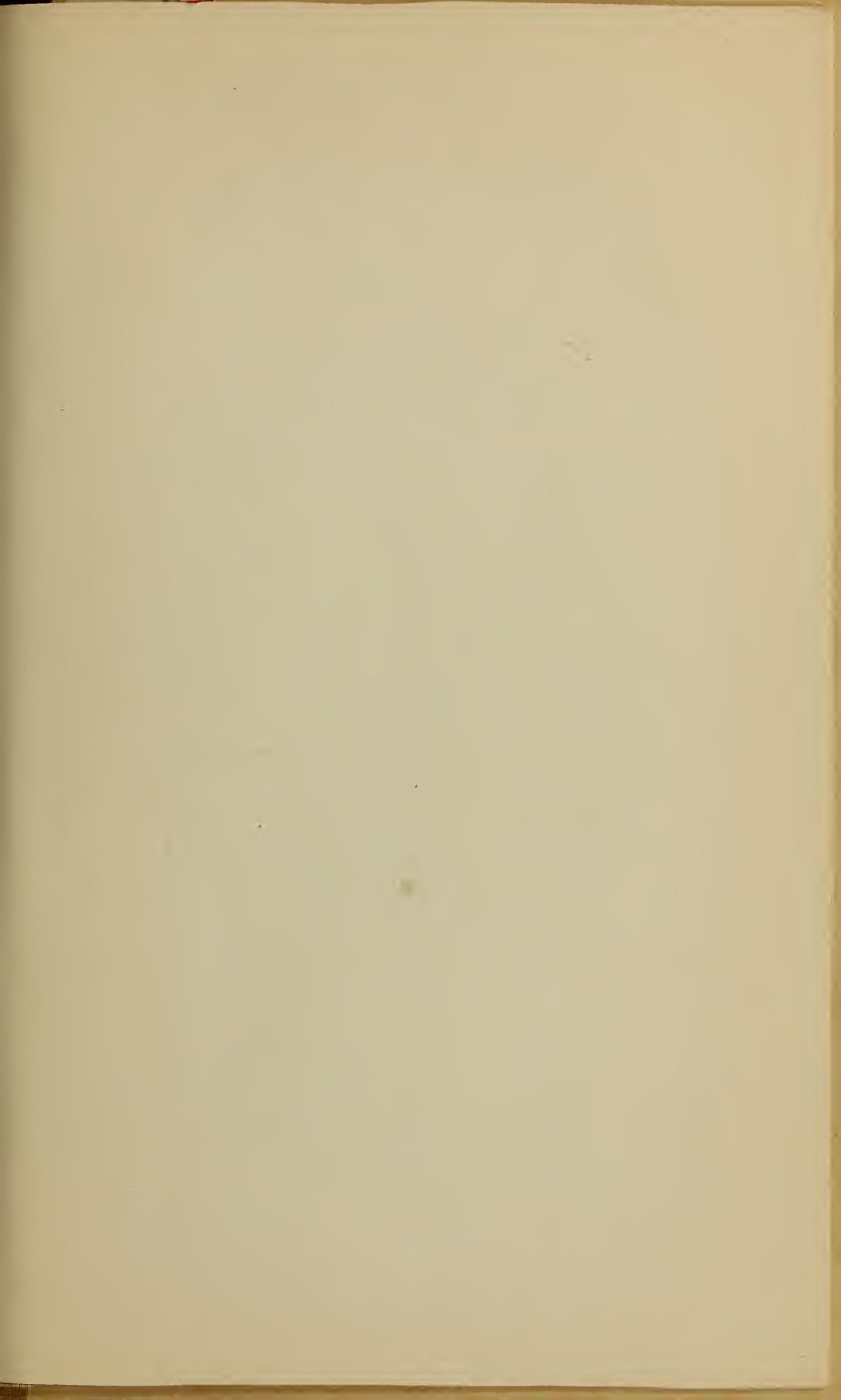
Medicine and Medicine-men. Medicine is an agent or influence employed to prevent, alleviate, or cure some pathological condition or its symptoms. The scope of such agents among the Indians was extensive, ranging, as among other primitive peoples, from magic, prayer, force of suggestion, and a multitude of symbolic and empirical means, to actual and more rationally used remedies. Where the Indians are in contact with whites the old methods of combating physical ills are slowly giving way to the curative agencies of civilization. The white man in turn has adopted from the Indians a number of valuable medicinal plants, such as cinchona, jalapa, hydrastis, etc.

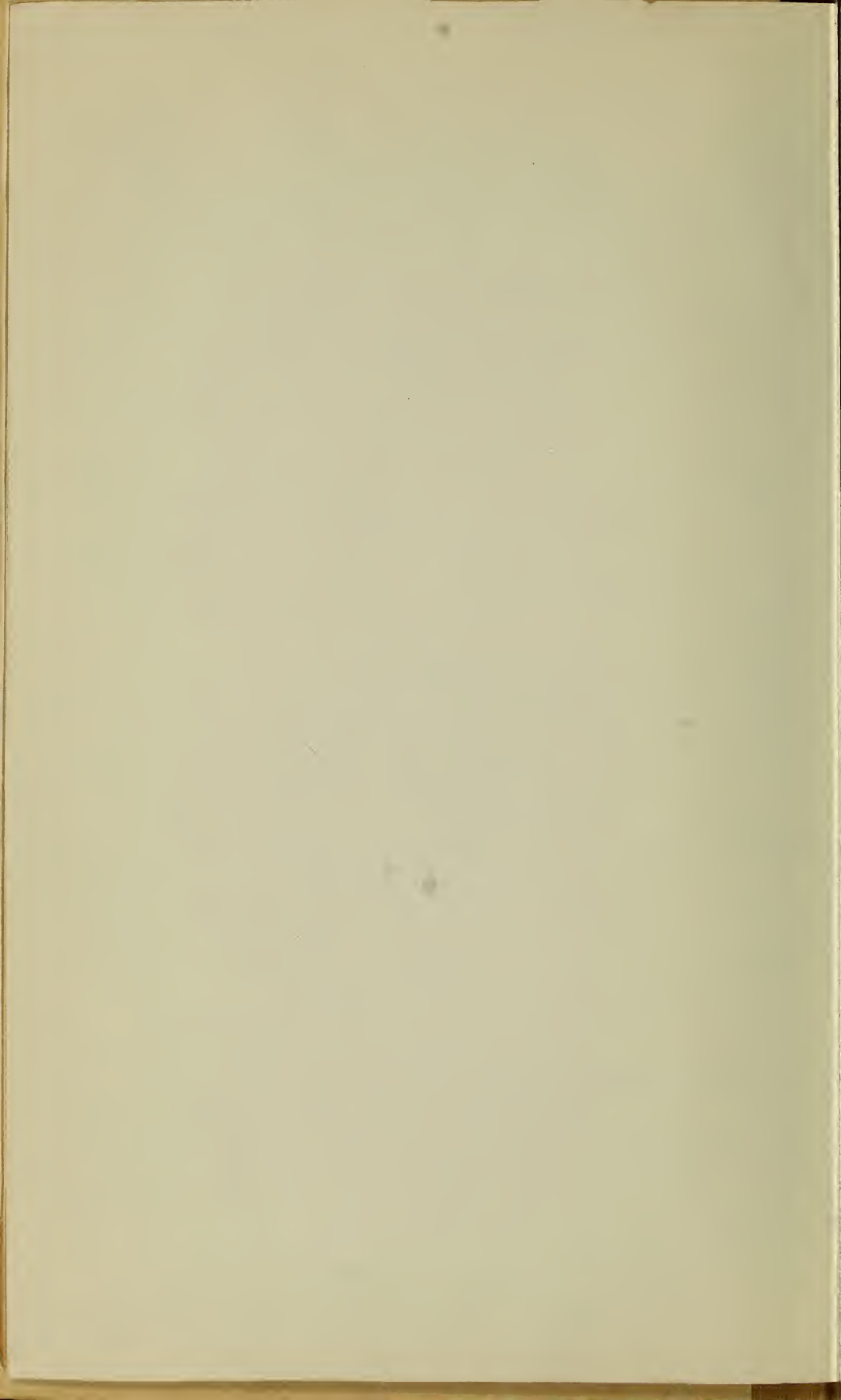
In general the tribes show many similarities in regard to medicine, but the actual agents employed differ with the tribes and localities, as well as with individual healers. Magic, prayers, songs, exhortation, suggestion, ceremonies, fetishes, and certain specifics and mechanical processes are employed only by the medicine-men or medicine-women; other specific remedies or procedures are proprietary, generally among a few old women in the tribe; while many vegetal remedies and simple manipulations are of common knowledge in a given locality.

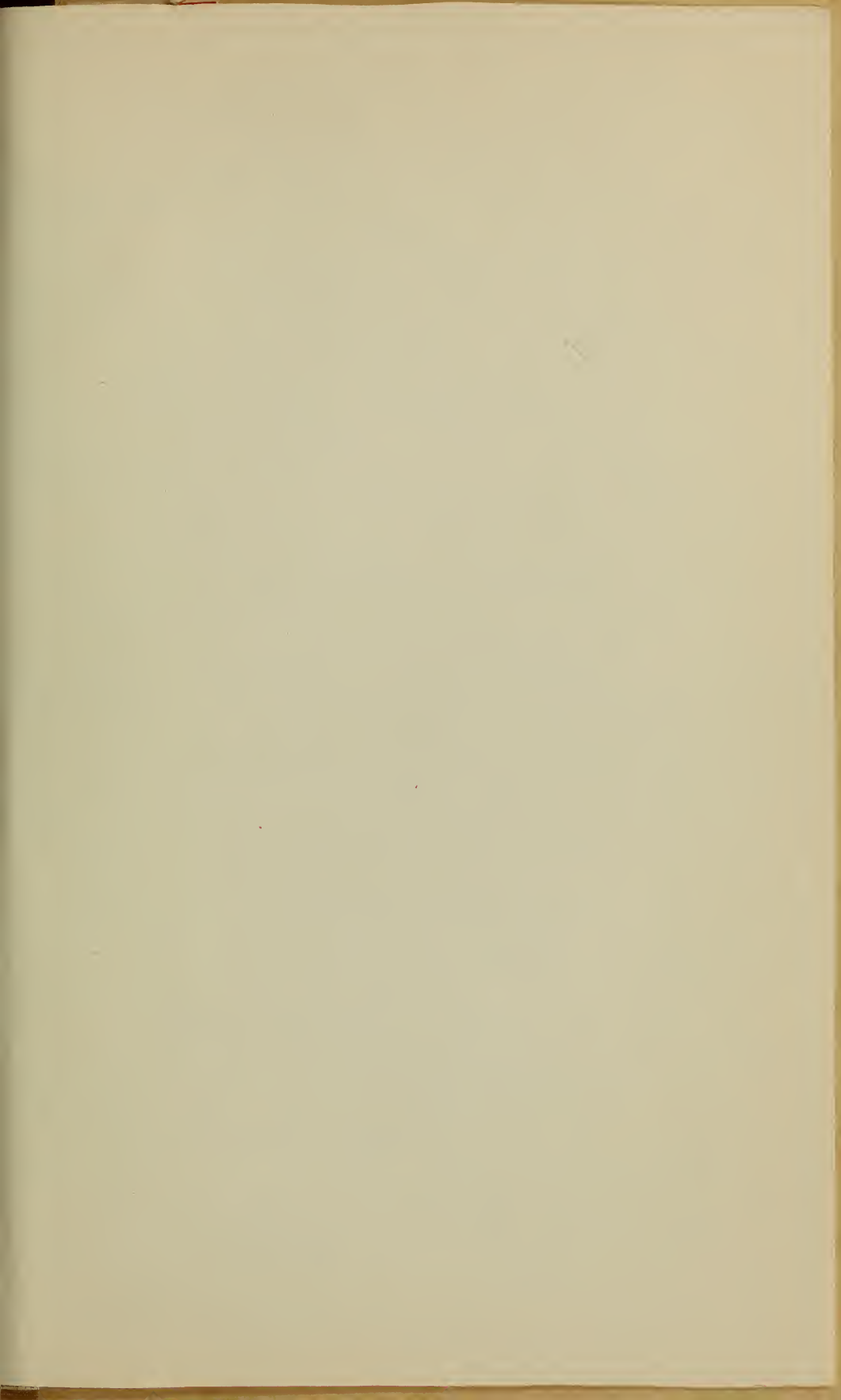
The employment of magic consists in opposing a supposed malign influence, such as that of a sorcerer, spirits of the dead, mythic animals, etc., by the supernatural power of the healer's fetishes and other means. Prayers are addressed to benevolent deities and spirits, invoking their aid. Healing songs, consisting of prayers or exhortations, are sung. Harangues are directed to evil spirits supposed to cause the sickness, and often are accentuated by noises to frighten such spirits away. Suggestion is exercised in many ways directly and indirectly. Curative ceremonies usually combine all or most of the agencies mentioned. Some of them, such as Matthews describes among the Navaho, are very elaborate, prolonged, and costly. The fetishes used are peculiarly shaped stones or wooden objects, lightning-riven wood, feathers, claws, hair, figurines of mythic animals, representations of the sun, of lightning, etc., and are supposed to embody a mysterious power, capable of preventing disease or of counteracting its effects. Mechanical means of curing consist of rubbing, pressure with the hands or feet, or with a sash or cord (as in labor or in painful affections of the chest), bonesetting, cutting, cauterizing, scarifying, cupping (by

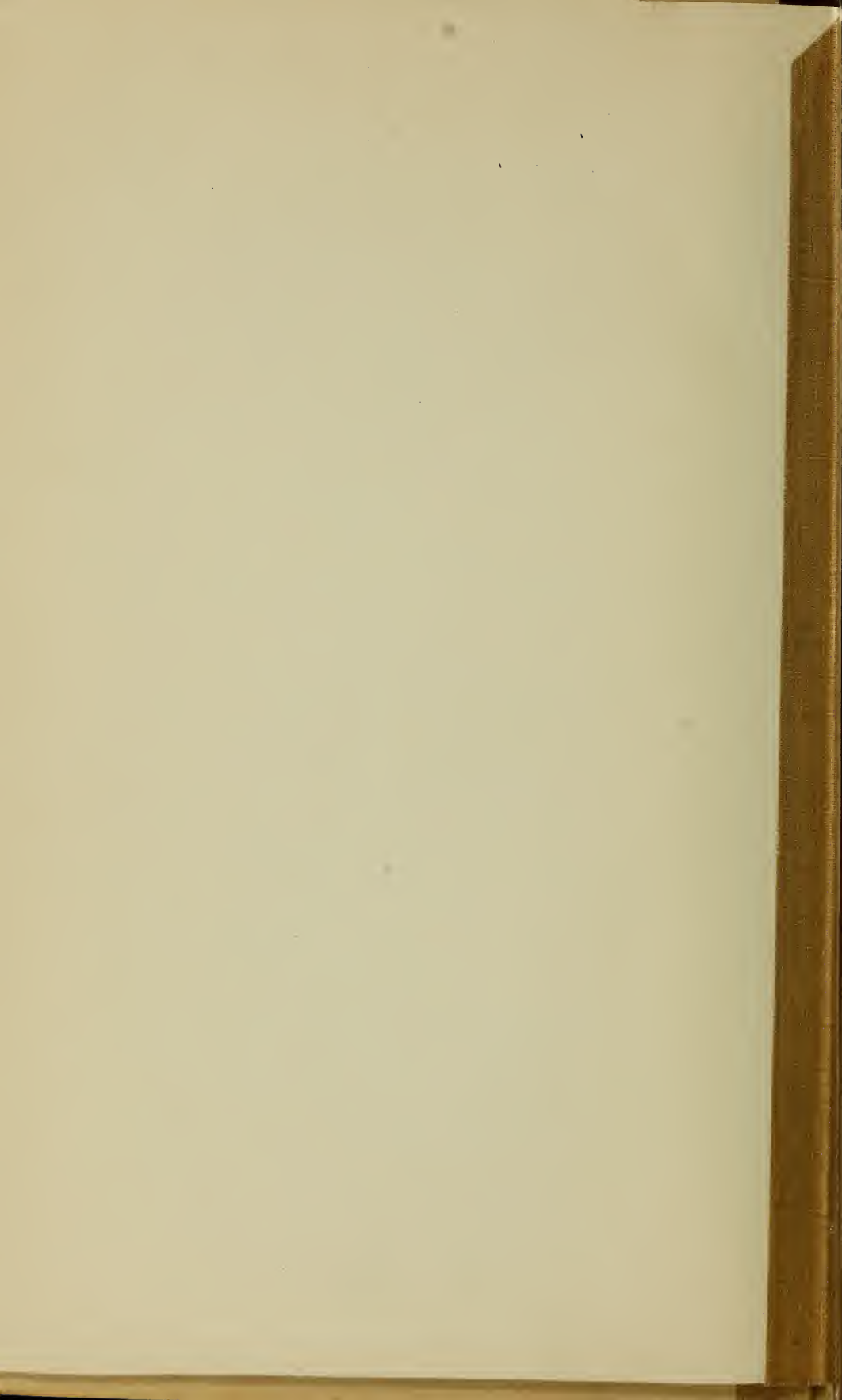












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